



THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN
One Hundred Years Ago.
Letters of nature and reprint were issued by Great Britain against Spain. Mr. Livingston, American minister to France, left Paris for Rome on business of state.
The tailors of New York City formed the first organization in that city having the character of a trade union. The dock yards at Cronstadt and Helsingfors were doing much work and a formidable fleet was nearly ready.
A desperate struggle took place at Antwerp between Spanish and American sailors, the former mistaking the Americans for English.
Austria, Prussia and Russia were negotiating for the peace of continental Europe.

Seventy-five Years Ago.
The State of New York purchased 3,470 acres of land in the State from the Onondaga Indians, who were to move farther west.
The Baltimore and Ohio railroad was completed almost to Ellicott City, Md., and pleasure parties made the trip every day.
The customs were consolidated in Ireland.
The President's message reached New Orleans in four days and a hail, the quickest trip then ever made between Washington, D. C., and the Louisiana metropolis.
Queen Christina of Portugal died, aged 54.
The American minister to Colombia obtained indemnity for American trading vessels captured by the Colombians.
Violent demonstrations against laboring machinery occurred in the south of England.

Fifty Years Ago.
The Victoria bridge across the St. Lawrence river was carried away by the pressure of ice.
All liquor shops in New York were closed by order of the Mayor.
Soldiers and Indians of the war of 1812 assembled in Washington, D. C., to get Congress to give to each a grant of land of 130 acres.
A commercial convention from the southern and southwestern States assembled at New Orleans.
Railroad riots in Erie, Pa., were renewed, the tracks in the city torn up, and the bridges demolished.
Great numbers of unemployed workmen in New York were meeting every day, marching through the streets carrying banners, on which were such mottoes as: "We want work; we must have it!"
The Governor General of Canada issued an order restoring the officers who took part against the government in the patriot war to their former places.

Forty Years Ago.
The Missouri convention passed an immediate emancipation ordinance.
Mass meetings were held in the large cities of the North to send supplies to Savannah.
The railroad bridge over the Mississippi river at Clinton, Iowa, was completed, connecting central and western Iowa with Chicago and the East.
The Chicago stock exchange was organized with J. C. Hilt as president.
The report on incomes in the First District of Illinois showed that Potter Palmer, John V. Farwell and Peter Schuettler were the only persons in Chicago whose annual income exceeded \$100,000.

Thirty Years Ago.
The trial of the action brought by Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher opened before Judge Nelson in New York.
Emile Perle, the famous Paris banker, died.
The manner in which \$275,000 of the Pacific Mail subsidy had been distributed, it was alleged by Richard E. Irwin, was disclosed to the congressional investigating committee.

Twenty Years Ago.
Grover Cleveland, President-elect resigned as Governor of New York.
The press of London declared that a formal declaration of war by France against China was imminent.
The leading newspapers of England were demanding a change in the Gladstone ministry because of foreign politics.
Reports from Madrid placed the casualties of the recent earthquakes in Spain at 1,600 killed, 900 wounded and 43,000 homeless.
The Gladstone family was given prominence in the English press by the announcement of the premier's betrothal. Mrs. Gladstone's illness, and the son's approaching marriage.

HATFIELDS ON THE WARPATH.
Noted Mountaineers Have Begun a Another Feud.
The notorious Hatfield band of West Virginia, whose members have participated in many feuds, has broken forth again and another reign of terror is promised. This time the Hatfields are at war with a family named Duty, living on Pleasant creek in Mingo county. The Duty family, who have been ready to live in peace, and it is expected that much more blood will be shed before the feud is ended.
Harvey Duty, head of the Duty family, has nine grown sons who are agitating the feud with the Hatfields. The Duty ones were the staunchest friends of the Hatfield cause and aided them in their feud against the Hatfields by giving them shelter, food and clothing.
The trouble originated with George Hendley, who married Mary Hatfield, daughter of "Devil" Anse. Hendley lived with "Devil" Anse on Pleasant creek. Because he had become one of the Hatfield side, he sought to terrorize the Duty boys. On election day he announced that he would kill Morgan and Jake Duty. But they got the drop on him and he himself was killed. "That set 'Devil' Anse and 'Big' Hatfield going, and since then Morgan Duty has been killed. The nine brothers have declared that they will die or avenge his death. The Hatfields, while they own a large farm and are prosperous, are considered the most daring band in West Virginia.
"The Hatfields have led rather an uneventful life since 1875, when Aaron Hatfield married Mary McCoy and brought comparative peace. The members of the band did not let their rifles rust, however, for in July, 1880, Elias Hatfield was shot by H. E. Ellis, a wealthy lumberman, who had accepted in the capture of Johnson Hatfield, the previous year. (This year later Wayne Hatfield, a son of the father in Hatfield county, kept in practice by shooting and killing his cousin, Will Hatfield, during a quarrel.)

VERGE OF CHURCH-GOING EPOCH.
Dr. Hille's Religious Enthusiasm Is About to Sweep Country.
That the golden age of religious enthusiasm and of the church-going epoch is about to sweep over this country and that an unequalled spiritual revival is to be experienced is the prediction made by the Rev. Dr. Hille, of Newell Dwight Hille, in a sermon at Plymouth church, Brooklyn.
"Society has passed through the era of criticism, and analysis is now becoming creative," he said. "We have been in a holocaust condition for twenty years, and it is about to sweep over this country and that an unequalled spiritual revival is to be experienced is the prediction made by the Rev. Dr. Hille, of Newell Dwight Hille, in a sermon at Plymouth church, Brooklyn.
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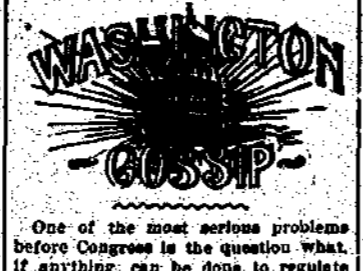
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BOMB FOR ROYAL GIFT.
Stranger Tried to Blow Up Statue of Frederick the Great at Capital.
International excitement was occasioned the other day by an attempt to blow up the statue of Frederick the Great, presented to the United States by Emperor William of Germany and erected in the original grounds of the War College in Washington. Because the explosive was contained in a light band bag, the sides of which burst easily, no damage was done to the statue, although windows in adjacent buildings were broken. Secret service men and the Washington police are searching for a stranger who attacked the bomb to the fence surrounding the base of the statue.
Immediately after the attempted outrage the German embassy asked for and received confirmation of the affair from the State Department. The news was cabled to the Kaiser, who promptly asked:



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Soldiers on Way to Meet of War Lost Monks and Engage Regulars.
Two hundred Russian reservists on their way to the far East, were killed and hundreds wounded in a battle with the local garrison at Smolensk, Russia. As a result, 150 officers committed suicide.

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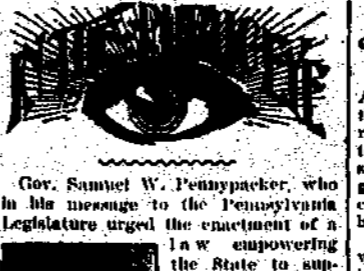
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Gov. Samuel W. Pennypacker, who in his message to the Pennsylvania Legislature urged the enactment of a law empowering the State to suppress any newspaper that permits in the publication of libelous and untruthful statements, has figured before as an advocate of similar legislation. In giving his approval to the "Quay" libel law, May, 1903, he expressed sentiments much like those in his last message, and raised a storm that spread beyond the bounds of the Keystone State. He is a descendant of Hendrick Pennypacker, who was a surveyor for the Penna. and other Dutch ancestors who came to this country in the early part of the seventeenth century. He was elected Governor in November, 1902. Previously he had been judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia. He is 62 years old.

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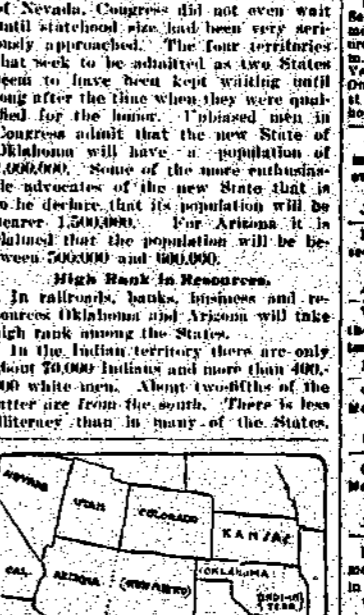
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PROPOSED NEW STATES.
Oklahoma, Indian Territory, New Mexico and Arizona seek Admission.
With the admission of Oklahoma and Arizona to statehood, it is probable that the story of their population, wealth and resources will come as a great surprise to the general run of Americans. The story will surely be told, because the granting of State rights to the last of continental America, leaving Alaska, is bound to attract widespread attention.
Usually territories have been admitted when they approached the dignity of existing States in population. In the case of Nevada, Congress did not even wait until statehood had been very seriously approached. The four territories that seek to be admitted as new States have been kept waiting until long after the time when they were qualified for the honor. Iphigeneia, then in Congress admit that the new State of Oklahoma will have a population of 1,000,000. Some of the more enthusiastic advocates of the new State that it is to be declared that its population will be nearer 1,500,000. For Arizona it is claimed that the population will be between 500,000 and 600,000.



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10 CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be sent to the editor, and not to the publisher. The publisher is not responsible for the contents of the paper. The publisher is not responsible for the contents of the paper. The publisher is not responsible for the contents of the paper.

People who are in the swim are not going against the tide.

The Santa Clara river was comparatively low. Evidently Santa is not too old to learn.

Cotton planters are about convinced that the bear weevil is a greater pest than the boll weevil.

The movement for clean money means an alarming reduction in the per capita of circulation.

Let us sing "The Star-Spangled Banner." To oblige Sir Howard Vincent please omit the third stanza.

If the middle-class courts continue to interfere they will utterly ruin white-capping as a gentlemen's pastime.

Dr. Lyman Abbott may be a good man, and doubtless he is, but he doesn't weigh anywhere near 300 pounds.

King Peter of Serbia is busy destroying the freedom of the press in that country. It will probably not take him long.

Concerning the "secret of old age," it isn't a secret any longer. The people have been told "How to Live a Hundred Years."

If the "Star-Spangled Banner" doesn't suit the British members of parliament maybe they would consent to let Post Laureate Austin dash off a few lines for Uncle Sam to sing.

As it has been decided by a Pennsylvania judge that the hen is not an animal, the hour seems to have arrived for the organization of a society for the prevention of cruelty to hens.

If any of our leaders have lent \$5,000,000 on notes signed "Andrew Carnegie," we advise them to communicate with the Ironmaster at once, as the signatures may have been forged.

Sir Howard Vincent wants the people of the United States to cut out part of "The Star-Spangled Banner" because it is uncomplimentary to the English. Sir Howard probably forgets that "The Star-Spangled Banner" would never have been written if the English had not gone to the trouble of furnishing the inspiration.

Your old friend Aguinado, who used to raise something quite different, is now engaged in raising hemp, rice and potatoes on a little plantation near Manila. Whether Aguinado has gone to farming because he needs the money or because he wants to lay a new foundation for a political career is a question remaining to be answered.

Charity is symbolically represented in the figure of a benevolent man giving alms to the beggar who clutches at his skirts. Scientific charity approves the spirit of the picture, but not the scene it presents. Recently the secretary of the London Mendicant Society, Sir Eric Buchanan, said that he had never known a deserving case of street-begging.

Freshmen, even in their own country and State, seldom receive from other members of their college so cordial a welcome as has been accorded to the "Rhodes Scholars" by Oxford upper classmen. The undergraduate weekly has this to say of the newcomers: "They are likely to prove a most healthful cure for the blasé indifference which appears with ever-increasing frequency in the Oxford college captains. All branches speak of the enthusiasm with which the Rhodes Scholars are supporting every college interest. They contrast sharply with the apathy of many English freshmen."

Italians are industrious and thrifty and are as a rule excellent farmers, market gardeners and tradesmen. In the parts of the South where the Italians have settled they have achieved a decided success as truck growers and in other occupations, and their condition in comparison with many of their compatriots who have remained in the great cities as day laborers under the guidance of the exacting padrones is striking. If this work can be done on a large scale for all classes and races of immigrants the ruin for the country will be tremendous. The congestion in the cities will be relieved, the slums curtailed, many burdens lifted from the charities, the criminal class reduced and the jail population diminished.

The war between Russia and Japan has brought many lessons in warfare, both at sea and on land. On the land it is not unlikely that the most important instruction will be in the art of sanitation. On the sea there has been the most decisive test of modern naval architecture. This test seems to have established the superiority of the battleship over other classes of war vessels, and of big guns on such ships over smaller guns, known as the secondary battery. At the first naval battle in the present war the great guns on the Japanese battleships put the Russian ships to flight before they had approached each other closer than four miles—a distance too great for the six and eight inch guns to be effective. That the Japanese could strike their adversaries at that great distance was an achievement in marksmanship which has never been equaled. Against such marksmanship and such guns vessels of the Russian class carrying smaller guns would stand no chance. The battleship with its thirteen-inch guns manned by expert marksmen, could send a cruiser to the bottom before the latter could get within fighting distance.

The people who do not make it clear by known that they desire a greater degree of thought do not get it in Russia.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

New Masonic Temple in Allegan—Causes Fire and Then Shows Child From Flames—Young Burial Makes Confession—Explosion in Laundry.

The new Masonic temple in Allegan was dedicated by the officers of the Michigan Grand Lodge, F. and A. M. After the dedication a banquet, public reception and concert were held. The new building is three stories high, modern in all its appointments, and cost \$22,000. It is of brick with stone front and has a large hall with stone front and full plate glass front. The basement is a public hall with room for country people. There are gymnasium and shower baths, and also private pool rooms. The first floor is occupied by public library and township offices, the second floor is four modern flats and the third floor the Masonic hall, 50x75.

Three Children's Lament of Obituary—One perhaps fatally, by a gasoline explosion in the home of Fred Van Patten in Kalamazoo. The injured are: H. Guy Burton, face and hands burned; Mrs. Fred Van Patten, face and hands burned; Edna Van Patten, 3 years old, head and hands burned. Mrs. Van Patten was cleaning a lamp with gasoline when the explosion occurred, entering the room smoking a pipe. It is believed that sparks from the burning pipe caused the fire to ignite. Mrs. Van Patten grasped one of her children and ran to the street. The other child ran to the corner of the room to escape the flames. Burton, who had rushed outside, returned and rescued the child, being severely burned in so doing.

Youthful Burglar Confesses—Ann Spencer, the 17-year-old son of a well-known farmer of Benton township, in jail in Cheboygan for the burglary of a lot of boxes from McCarty's sawmill, confessed to Sheriff Gishbar, that he held up and robbed Mrs. W. F. Reed, wife of Dr. Reed, a few weeks ago and also committed a number of burglaries. He has been in the city for some time, having been found living with another boy about 10 miles from the city. They would rather that he had neglected every prayer for reform, and had proclaimed that improvement is impossible. On the other hand, the liberal, though thankful for what they have been promised and seeing in it a promise of brighter days for Russia, are disappointed because some of the reforms they begged for have been ignored. It may appear to some that the policy of the czar has been vacillating one—that he has leaned first to this side and then to that, and hence it is that he has been unable to satisfy either liberals or reactionaries. A more reasonable view of the situation is that he is feeling his way and seeking to strike a middle path between those who ask for more than they may be wise to grant at once and those who would concede nothing. Autocratic government in Russia cannot endure forever, but it cannot be suddenly ended without bloodshed. A gradual, peaceful transition to a constitutional government is what is most to be desired, and that may be the end the czar has in view. He may be of the opinion that small concessions gradually made will lower the rising tide of discontent, while if he were to lower the dam too much by making too many concessions the pent up waters would rush out so madly as to sweep everything away.

South Haven Given Franchise—George Barber of Oregon, S. J. Dunlop of Kalamazoo and P. W. Williams of South Haven have been granted a franchise by the South Haven City Council for an electric railway to run in the city and later be extended to Kalamazoo, which will give South Haven a through line to Detroit. Operations will commence at once and will be running by July to keep the franchise.

Spiritualist Loses Fortune—William Abernathy, a St. Joseph Spiritualist, has squandered a fortune of \$50,000 in business deals, which he says were directed by a spirit, and now, with only a few dollars left, he is in a desperate financial straits. The former wealthy man has been declared incompetent to handle his money, and the Probate Court appointed a guardian for him.

Minor State Matters—Carl M. Lund has been appointed postmaster at Harrisville.

There is some talk of a new court house for Lapeer county.

White County will soon have an automobile factory in operation.

Crystal Falls residents are pointing with pride to the first brick house in the city.

At the age of 107 years Mrs. Margaret Downey of Marinette, Wis., died at Pentagon, after a short illness.

Memorials are just now, wondering if rumors of a new brick block for the city will materialize into something substantial.

A hen with more zeal than judgment hatched out a brood of chicks at Brooklyn recently when the mercury stood at 10 below zero.

Discovered wood in colored underwear worn by a Miss Hanson of Lady is the cause of her serious illness. The attending physician says that the large bumps appearing on her head and neck are the result of this poison.

At a meeting of the Republican State central committee it was decided that the State convention for the nomination of a candidate for judge of the Supreme Court be held at Grand Rapids, Feb. 15.

Trial mail carriers failed well at Christmas throughout the State. One of Vicksburg's carriers received the following from people along the route: A box of cigars, two loaves, a bag of corn, a spare rib roast, six invitations to Christmas dinner, pitcher of cider, plate of cake, rocking chair and an ulster.

Married at 16, separated a few months later, suicide by means of an ounce of carbolic acid is the story of Mrs. Peter Storken, formerly Margaret Margaret of Menominee. The suicide is surrounded by considerable mystery. The version which is given credence is that she took poison in a fit of despondency and jealousy over a broken love affair with a prominent business man of Marinette.

At Ellis Junction, near Menominee, a big paper mill will be built in the near future. If the rumors about the latter place are correct.

John Hadden of Lansing has disappeared and his mother, Mrs. M. A. Hadden, who has been waiting for him a week in Denver, Colo., is distracted and has implored the police to find him.

Mrs. Mary J. Williams, aged 58, one of the wealthiest women of Wakefield township, committed suicide by hanging. She had been unbalanced mentally for more than a year, since the death of her husband, Luke Williams.

Reports are being circulated to the effect that another big cement plant is to be established at Alpena. It is said that the Michigan Alkali Co. is behind the scheme.

A large bald-headed eagle was run down and killed near Coldwater, Mich. The bird's wing had evidently been hurt and it could not rise over three feet from the ground. It measured nine feet from tip to tip.

Ladingson and Big Rapids are suffering from an epidemic of a new disease. It is called the Michigan tick, but just what its chief characteristics are do not seem to be known. It causes its victims to scratch continually.

There is again talk of building a new hotel at Alpena.

A gasoline engine and automobile works is being constructed at Houghton. Robert H. Shields of Calumet has been appointed a member of the State board of tax commissioners by Gov. Warner.

Copper is being shipped to Japan direct from Houghton, via San Francisco, for use in the manufacture of cartridges and other war material.

Captain Harry Hawden, a shift boss, was killed and another man was injured by falling ground in the Consolidated mine in Ontonagon county.

Four men were killed and two were injured at Houghton by the breaking of a cable in a shaft which is being sunk by the Victoria Mining Company.

It is said that the Tawas Sugar Co. has purchased from E. C. Cole of Alpena the site of the first fur in northern Michigan, paying \$12,000 for it.

Charles Chandler, a Grand Rapids lawyer, dropped dead while questioning a witness in the Probate Court. Physicians say that he died from heart failure.

The public schools are closed in East Tawas on account of scarlet fever. There have been eighteen cases in the city. One death has been reported thus far.

Bar City coal dealers and operators are clipping the edges off from coal prices at 25 cents per clip. This is the time when the consumer gets in on the ground floor.

There is a coal famine at Carleton, the supply of hard coal in the village having run out and the railroads failing to deliver orders which have been placed and billed in the mine.

Percy Williams, whose home is in Ironwood, has been promoted to the position of chief engineer of the United States Mining Company, operating large copper mines in Utah.

Gov. Lake has a rather unique method of going to his fire apparatus to the scene of conflagration. The village offers \$2 to the man that first blazes his team to it to draw it to the fire.

The county board at Houghton raised the wolf bounty to \$25, making with the State bounty \$35 for each scalp. Farmers are suffering many losses of stock through ravages of wolves.

The Malta Vita Pure Food Company has sold all its property at Battle Creek and Toronto, Can., to the Sterling Food Co. of Battle Creek, organized by Detroit capitalists. The consideration is \$50,000.

Rev. W. M. Todd of the Menominee Methodist church believes in advertisement. He is using billboards and proposes to publish a church paper to increase the town's spiritual welfare.

Isaac Swan, named by Mrs. Carrie Joslyn of Wheatfield township as her accomplice in the poisoning of her husband, Fred Joslyn, has been admitted to the prison for the woman, but says he was her dupe in the plot.

The board of supervisors of Ingham has instructed Sheriff Steele to build a pen in the jail yard, where the tramps who are confined in the jail will be required to break stone, with the alternative of eating bread and water.

It is estimated that 6,000 persons are dependent upon the industry of the I. Stephenson and allied companies of Wheatfield for their livelihood. The present cutting down of the largest pine remanier in the Upper Peninsula.

John W. Gould, some years ago the manager of a Manistique hotel, committed suicide at Spokane, Wash. His wife now has followed him to the grave, also through self-destruction. She slashed her throat with a razor. No children survive.

The school savings system which has been introduced into the public schools of Michigan is being carried out in the Normal training school within a short time, as soon, in fact, as the arrangements can be made. The first deposits of the city schools were made the other day and showed that the children had taken hold of the plan. Deposits were made by every grade in the city.

John Illing died at his home at Lake Cora, after a long illness. He was born in Saxony in 1831, and came to the State when he was 12 years of age. He was a member of the Michigan Central railroad at Lawton, and later engaged in building the old narrow gauge line from Lawton to South Haven, known as the South Haven and Eastern, but now a part of the Pere Marquette system. He was general manager of the line for many years.

The East Tawas Sugar Company has experienced considerable difficulty during the past year in securing sufficient acreage to insure a good run during the campaign of sugar making. Agriculture Carton has evolved a plan to do away with the difficulty. His scheme is to have the sugar company purchase land suitable for beet growing, then colonize it with people, either from the West or from Europe, who are experienced beet growers. These farmers have been purchased near Antioch, and disposed of to settlers. The local company also has a large number of people ready to start from Russia and Nebraska as soon as they can purchase land suitable to place them on.

William H. Pierce, a farmer of Alamo township has been made the defendant in a sensational divorce suit filed in Kalamazoo, which shows extreme cruelty of a small boy. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce were married five years ago. Immediately after their marriage the wife states that her husband became contrary, took possession of her farm, refused to permit her to have any of the proceeds and took upon himself a brutal responsibility of her five boys, engaged her in a series of 12 years. He compelled all of the boys to pick cobble stones in the field and knocked them down when they did not work to suit him. He made the youngest boy, so it is alleged in the complaint, work in a pouring rain when it was cold and kept them half clothed.

In Battle Creek, the corner's journeyed a accident in the Neil S. Piel, a case of accidental drowning. Phelps, who formerly was a wealthy food market, disappeared after losing most of his fortune and facing arrest for issuing fraudulent stock.

In connection with the fight against the Booth Club Company of Chicago, which controls the Michigan fish market, quo warranto proceedings have been commenced in the Supreme Court to compel the concern to leave the State. All independent companies along the coast shores are interested in the suit.

The pretty daughter of an Oakland county agriculturalist took advantage of the farm hands the other day. She offered four kisses to the one that would do the most work in two days, and before night three men were completely tickled out.

Frank R. Lay Jr., aged 19, and Doris Lay, aged 17, left their books in the Kalamazoo high school one day last October, and slipped to Elkhat, Ind., and were married. They returned home at once and succeeded in keeping their wedding secret until the other day. The elopement was planned because of the opposition of their families, which was wholly on account of their youth.

MICHIGAN SOLONS.

The Legislature convened Wednesday night after a five days' intermission and the Senate confirmed the appointment of Theron W. Atwood as Railroad Commissioner. Governor Warner sent in the names of James V. Barry for Insurance Commissioner, Arthur C. Bird for State Dairy and Food Commissioner, J. W. Kidd for Quartermaster General and W. T. McGarrick of Grand Rapids for Adjutant General. The Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the House announced their committees, the more important chairmanships of which are as follows: Insurance—Atwood; Dairy and Food—Kidd; Quartermaster—McGarrick; Railroad—Kidd; State Affairs—Barry; Ways and Means, Ward. Senate—Judiciary, Brown; Railroads, Morrill; Appropriations, Van Aldin; Municipal Corporations, Farr; Executive Business, Doherty; Insurance, Baird; Taxation, Jones; State Affairs, Doherty; Elections, Baird.

Thursday's session of the House lasted only fifteen minutes. The members went to work at 10 o'clock, and after a few bills had been introduced, Representative Herkimer moved to adjourn, without providing that there should be an afternoon session. The motion was carried, and under the rule, there was nothing more to do until the next morning at 10 o'clock. The first gun in the fight against the State tax commission was fired when Representative Shook sent in a copy of a resolution adopted by the board of supervisors of Montcalm county, calling for the abolishment of the commission. Other members were bringing in similar resolutions. Representative Canfield of Alpena has introduced a bill aimed at tax title sharks. The Senators seem more disposed to rush bills in than the Representatives, and a big list was introduced in the upper branch. Among these bills was one by Senator Smith pertaining electric light street railways and gas companies to combine not only where they exist in the same cities or towns, but in adjacent places as well. The bill, however, applies only to Marquette, Muskegon, Newberry, Allegan, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Calhoun and Houghton counties. The Senate confirmed a number of appointments sent in by Gov. Warner, and referred back to him the long list of appointments made by Gov. Bliss since the last legislative session.

In the State Capitol—Malcolm J. McFarland said he would make no changes in the present staff of the department of labor.

The first bill passed by the Senate was one raising the salary of the official stenographer of the Twenty-fifth judicial circuit from \$2,500 to \$4,000 per year.

Gov. Warner will appoint J. Naukewick of Houghton commissioner of mineral statistics to succeed Tom Hanna of Iron Mountain. Menominee had a candidate in the person of Roger M. Andrews.

In the House the Senate bill permitting the city of Gladwin to bond itself for \$15,000 for a new school building was passed without a reading and given immediate effect. Doherty's bill is therefore the first one to go to Gov. Warner for approval.

Jacob Newmark, who last session was the financial clerk of the Senate, was given the position of first assistant secretary. Mr. Chilman's other appointments are as follows: Professor, J. B. Smith; stenographer to secretary, Osmund Towar of Ionia.

The nomination of Robert Shields of Houghton as a member of the State tax commission was sent to the Senate. Shields was appointed some months ago to succeed Angus Kerr, who resigned, and his recess appointment held only until the legislative session began.

Sorenson at Ann Arbor of the Senate appointed as his first assistant John Hill, who was in the race for the office of chief clerk of the Senate. His second assistant is John Forward; Herman Holmes of Crystal Falls was made the sergeant-at-arms' messenger.

The fight between Frank Williams and George Clark of Detroit for the position of assistant secretary of the Senate was settled. Williams will be assistant secretary, and Clark will be financial clerk. The salary of one of the offices is \$5,000 per day, and that of the other \$4,500 per day. Clark and Williams will split the pig between them.

Charles B. Pierce, clerk of the House, announced his staff as follows: Journal clerk, Paul H. King; bill clerk, Fred Z. Hamilton; reading clerk, Alex. H. Smith; financial clerk, Willis B. Clark; journal clerk, stenographer, Edith Presley; chief stenographer, Lewis M. Williams; J. Goodspeed, William Wells.

Malcolm J. McFarland of Detroit, who will be appointed labor commissioner, will recommend some important changes in the child labor law. He has special reference to the hiring of young boys as messengers and are in this capacity sent to all kinds of questionable resorts. The spectacles they witness in some of these places lead to the boys' demoralization. At present, these boys are not under the supervision of the factory inspector.

In the House a resolution was adopted awarding three days' pay to some of the messengers and minor appointees of the last House for work in the House before final organization. It was provided, however, that if these men and boys are reappointed to their regular duties, they shall be deducted from their regular pay. It was unobtainable that in the resolutions awarding \$25 and \$15 a day of extra pay to more important and better paid employees of both bodies, there was no provision that they should return this money if placed on the regular pay roll.

Leut. Gov. Maitland made the following appointments: Senate stenographer, Anna E. Tabor; mailing clerk, Wm. H. Davis; president, messengers, Max Brown; committee room keeper, B. J. Larwood; hour messengers, Clyde Smith, Glen Seely, Donald Cameron, Howard Chilton and Berale Epstein; chief janitor, James Danwood; assistant janitors, Henry W. Booth, Charles Huler, Henry C. Boulding, James Boardman, George W. Cook and James Hester; document room keeper, R. E. Listering; assistant room keeper, John E. Robinson; janitors, Tom Shively.

Representative Lovell of Berrien has a bill providing for an assistant prosecuting attorney for that county.

That and That—The blast that blows loudest is soonest overlooked—Smollett.

No crime is so great to envy as daring to exceed—Chaucer.

To move you speak of yourself the more you are likely to lie—Zimara.

Duty and to-day are ours: results and futurity belong to God—Hercules Greeley.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR JANUARY 22, 1905.

The Wise Men in Cana. John 2:1-11. Memory verse, 11. Golden Text—Whoever he saith unto you, do it—John 2:5.

It took place at Cana, a little town in the beautiful highlands of Galilee, a few miles north of Nazareth. Thither Jesus and his friends made their way from Bethany on the Jordan. Many things have changed since that far off time, but the festival character of a wedding is the same in all ages. Music, flowers, feasting, congratulations are permanent and traditional accessories. Adorned by the bridal veil, complimented by all for her beauty, for so custom required, irrespective of the facts, attended by her companions and the friends of the bridegroom, the bride was led from her parental home at evening to her future home. There she was formally presented to the groom and the marriage legally declared. The cup was then filled, the solemn bridal benediction was pronounced over it and thus the festivities were inaugurated. Sometimes they lasted for several days, sometimes they were prolonged for several days. And to the common enjoyment all sought to contribute by song or story.

Some time during the progress of the feast at Cana, the mother of Jesus, seemingly an intimate friend or relative of the family, made the startling discovery that the supply of wine was exhausted. Possibly unexpected guests had arrived or the pleasure of the occasion was unduly prolonged. But failure in refreshments, in the East where hospitality is an article of religion, was fraught with the deepest pain and chagrin to the family. Many a modern housewife, with "nothing to eat in the house," has blushed at the unexpected announcement of "company," and while she looks upon the children are sent scurrying through the back gate with hurried requisites on bakeries and groceries.

But Mary knew of one who was always full of kindness and resource. Possibly Joseph had been dead many years and she had learned to trust the wise mind and strong arm of her first-born son. Anyway it was to him she came, as many another has come, with her perplexity. The reply of Jesus was full of tender respect but it asserted his freedom to act according to his own judgment. Does this renders his answer freely: "Mother, you must let me act in my own way, and my time for action has not yet come." In the words there is a concealed promise, whatever Mary said to the servants: "Whoever he saith unto you, do it."

At the command of Jesus the stone was rolled away which stood outside the receptacle of water. The water was there. They took two three "Hekins" apiece and a firkin was nearly nine gallons. Happily the servants filled them to the brim, and thus the measure of their obedience became the measure of their blessing. For lo! as they drew from the jars the liquid sparkled as the richest of wine. We prefer to think that the wine was unfermented as the juice just crushed from the grapes. In any event we may easily infer what would be the attitude of Jesus toward the strong drink which blights our land and time.

It was the quality of the wine which attracted the attention of the guests. In a wedding, such as this, the quality of the "housewifery," the ruler of the feast remarked that contrary to usual procedure the best wine was served last. This is ever the divine way—the last of the feast is best of all and the best never ends. The way of Satan is opposite, the best is always first and the worst last. At the absence of wine in his guests' minds. At the last there is naught but dress. But the way of Christ is plain at Cana. Life grows ever deeper and richer.

The Manifestation of Glory. It was only a manifestation. The miracle did not create the glory of Jesus, it only showed it forth. The daily shining of the sun is as wonderful as the blaze of a comet. The production of wine by the miracle is as wonderful as the feast at Cana. The feast is as inescapable to the every-day occurrence. A miracle challenges attention.

1. His Social Interest. It ought not to surprise us that Jesus participated in the festivities at Cana. Unlike the ascetic John the Baptist, so his enemies said, the son of man came eating and drinking. And Clark and Williams will split the pig between them.

2. His Human Kindness. Jesus inaugurated his messianic career with the relief of a humble household from embarrassment. The satanic suggestion was spectacular display, a leap from the temple pinnacle. We, too, are prone to seek publicity in some far-off, heroic, impossible deed. But Jesus would rather relieve the misery of man with an unostentatious act of neighborly kindness.

3. His Transforming Power. John calls the miracles of Jesus "signs," that is, outer symbols of inner facts. The Christ who changed water to wine is the Christ who can transform human character. He can take the demoralized of character in a child and shape them into glorious manhood or womanhood. He can take a low life and shape it anew. More wonderful than the miracle at Cana was the miracle which changed the hardened and desperate Jerry McAuley into a tender and earnest student of the word of God and the betterment of society. "I was a river thief, and a drunkard, and a low-lived fellow," said he, "but Jesus in answer to prayer, changed me in character from the crown of my head to the sole of my feet."

YOU OWE IT TO YOUR MOTHER. To seek her comfort and pleasure in all things before your own.

To remember that she is still a girl at heart so far as delicate little attentions are concerned.

To give her your full confidence, and never to do anything which you think she would disapprove.

Never to intimate by word or deed that your world and hers are different, or that you feel in any way superior to her.

To treat her with the unvarying courtesy and deference you accord to those who are above you in rank or position.

To consult her and ask her advice in regard to whatever you are about to do, even though you have no doubt as to what your course should be.

Not to shock or pain her by making fun of her religious prejudices if they happen to be at variance with yours, or if they seem narrow to your advanced views.

To remember that her life is no more common than yours, and to take her to some suitable place of amusement, or for a little trip to the country, or to the city if your home is in the country, as frequently as possible.—Success Magazine.

Humorous

She—Are you sure you love me for myself alone? He—Did you think I loved you for your mother?—Beverly Journal.

"Mr. and Mrs. Nubridge have joined the church." "Why not? Turn about a fair play; didn't the church join them?"—Philadelphia Press.

Lady—Did you ever feel as though you'd like to work? Tramp—Yes'm, I wouldn't mind being fireman for a wireless telegraph company.—Judge.

"Brainlight tells me he is writing a popular novel." "Yes, his doctors insisted on his reading his mind for a while!"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

He Got It: The Woman—No, I can't give you a meal. The Tramp—I didn't think you could, mmm; you look too young and inexperienced to know how to cook.—New York Sun.

Church—I see the Attorney General is going to stop all this guessing business in the newspapers. Gotham—Whom do you suppose that's aimed at? The weather bureau?—Yonkers Statesman.

Lucky Stars: "I've had a very successful season," said the prosperous-looking theatrical manager. "Well, you can thank your stars for that," replied the steady-looking manager.—Yonkers Statesman.

He—Do you remember your old school friend, Sophy Smythe? She—Yes, indeed, I do. A most absurd-looking thing. So silly, too! What became of her? He—Oh, nothing. Only—I married her.—Boston Globe.

Mamma—Fighting again, Willie? Didn't I tell you to stop and count one hundred whenever you were angry? Willie—But it didn't do any good, ma. Look what the Jones boy did while I counted!—Harper's Bazar.

"Cholly—So Miss Tartum looked up and said a good word about me, did she? Archie—Yes; she said that when one got better acquainted with you one found you were not half as big a fool as you appeared to be.—Chicago Tribune.

One Advantage: Himer—Do you really prefer to have long poems sent in to you rather than short ones? Editor—Yes. When they're long, you see, I don't have to think up any other excuse for rejecting them.—Philadelphia Press.

"I don't believe the woman who recently moved into the flat across the hall is any better than she should be," remarked Mrs. Nagbary. "Of course not, my dear," rejoined Nagbary; "who ever heard of a woman that was?"—St. Louis Star.

Miss Plume—Yes, Tom proposed last night, and I accepted him. See this ring.—Miss Wren—Indeed? By the way, dear, don't attempt to cut glass with that diamond, as I did, or you'll make another nick in the stone.—Philadelphia Press.

The Child—Ann Mary, nurse says when it thunders, it's the Lord scolding us. Ann Mary—Perhaps it is, dear. The Child—Well, I don't see what he's got to be so mad about. I've done everything I can, I've brushed my teeth.—Brooklyn Life.

Wife—Henry, what makes you in such a furious temper? Husband—I'm trying to read a Scotch dialect story. The plot is faultlessly exciting, but I can't hurdle over the language fast enough to keep up with the hero.—Detroit Free Press.

Rural Alover (dashedly)—You didn't go to Millie Mendow's party, did you? You like kishin games? Pretty Maid—No, I don't. Rural Alover (weakly)—Why don't you? Pretty Maid (encouragingly)—Cause there's so many lookin' to 'on.—New York Weekly.

(He reading about the latest society wedding)—They have a lot to say about what the bride wears, but they have nothing to say about the poor bridegroom. She—they have no need to, because it is a well-known fact that he usually wears a worried look.—Boston Globe.

Madame (in a busy street in Paris)—Oh, M. Agent, is it true that it is dangerous to stand with the foot on the electric trolley? M. Agent—No, madame, it is not dangerous as long as you do not stand with one foot on the line and the other on the overhead wire.—Pick Me Up.

Miss Pity—Jack Hansom was telling me about a romantic adventure he had at the party last night. It seems he bumped into a girl in a dark hallway and kissed her, and he doesn't know yet.—Miss Elders—Oh! teeny-weeny! That was 1. Miss Pity—What? Oh, for goodness sake, don't tell him now. Let him have his romance.—Philadelphia Press.

Miss Housley—Didn't you hear Miss Knox tell me yesterday that I was "the homeliest girl in our set"? Miss Goodwin—Yes, the laziest thing! I gave her a piece of my mind about it afterward. Miss Housley—Oh! did you? I hope you weren't too hard on her. Miss Goodwin—Well, I told her she ought to consider how sensitive you must be about it.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Perfectly Congratulate: Nagbary—When a man and his wife think the same thoughts simultaneously, it is a sign that they are exceedingly congenial. Nagbary—So? Well, then, my wife and I are congenial all right, for the other night, when she said that she wondered why I'd ever been such a fool as to marry her, I had been sitting there in silence for half an hour wondering over the same identical thing.—Baltimore American.

Belgium's Suffrage Law. Under the Belgian law, unmarried men over 25 have one vote, married men and widowers with families have two votes, and priests and other persons of position and education have three votes. Reverse positions are imposed on those who fail to vote.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JAN. 19.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

Local and Neighborhood News.

Notice to Taxpayers.

I am ready now to receive taxes every day except Wednesdays and Thursdays. Sundays from 8 to 3, at the printing office. Those holding receipts for taxes of 1904 will please present them so the amount can be credited on the roll. Four per cent will be added to all taxes not paid this month. Bring last year's tax receipt. PETER AEBLI, Treasurer of Grayling Township.

Beautiful sleighing and wood coming in freely.

See that all stovepipes are sound and securely put up.

In case of a burning chimney, throw a quantity of salt into the stove.

Township Treasurer Aebli is taking in the cash in good form this week.

Bro. Horton of the Lewiston Journal made us a fraternal and sympathetic call last week.

For Cook and Heating Stoves of every description call at A. Kraus hardware store. Prices as low as anywhere.

For the next census—To Mr. and Mrs. D. Lamont, a daughter, Jan. 17. To Mr. and Mrs. Hammer, Jan. 17, a daughter.

Assistant roadmaster Sargent is now roadmaster, having been promoted and given charge of the road from here to Mackinaw.

Postmaster Bates and A. Taylor have been in Detroit this week in attendance at the Grand Lodge R. A. M. They are expected home today.

The 24 petit jurors who were in town Monday must have felt that they had a strenuous time, as their only labor was to draw their pay.

For Sale—A first-class general-purpose team, work of road, sound and all right; will be sold with the money. O. Palmer.

For Rent—A neat and convenient house in the north part of the village. Five rooms and cellar, small barn, \$5 per month. O. Palmer.

Conductor Brown, one of the most popular and oldest in this division of the M. C. R. R., who was stricken with paralysis last summer, died at his home in Bay City last week.

At a meeting of the Town Board Monday evening the office of School Inspector held by E. E. Turner was declared vacant and John Leece appointed in his place.

A big bunch of little folks were given a grand sleigh ride about the village in the bright sunshine Tuesday afternoon. If we knew who gave them the pleasure we would be glad to tell.

We have received our three hundred dollars worth of new type, with which we shall give the AVALANCHE a new dress, and will be prepared to get out our job work in an up-to-date style.

During the next two weeks all trimmed and ready-to-wear hats for ladies, misses or children, will be sold at cost prices at Mrs. H. J. Osborne's millinery store.

Grayling Rebecca Lodge will install its officers Monday evening, January 23d. All members will be requested to be present, regardless of the weather.

Constipation and piles are twins. They kill people inch by inch, sap life away every day. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will positively cure you. No cure, no pay. 35 cents. Tea or Tablets. Lucien Fournier.

New subscribers to the New Idea Woman's Magazine keep coming. AVALANCHE readers get it for 25 cents a year, and it is worth a dollar in any household.

The greatest system renovator. Restores vitality, regulates the kidneys, liver and stomach. If Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea fails to cure, get your money back. That's fair. 35 cents, tea or tablets. Lucien Fournier.

Mrs. Chas. A. Ingerson is prepared to weave carpets at her residence in the east part of the village. Satisfaction promised and prompt work. Call and get terms, on giving details of work required.

The burning of a chimney at the Central Hotel Sunday evening caused a fire alarm to be turned in, and the village was aroused. A high wind was blowing but the fire was quickly put out without damage. This is the third call this winter and we have been the last.

The C. E. Society of the Presbyterian church will hold a business meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Failing Friday evening. A full attendance of members is requested.

I'll have the storms of Chikank Pass. I'll cross the plains of frozen glass. I'll leave my wife and cross the sea. Rather than be without Rocky Mountain Tea. Lucien Fournier.

Mrs. Geo. Langevin, who is under treatment at Mercy Hospital in Bay City, is reported as convalescing nicely, and will soon leave that institution. She will visit her mother for a little time while regaining her strength before coming home.

The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church will meet at the home of Mrs. Sparks, Friday afternoon. Topic—"Mormonism." A special meeting of the Ladies Union will be held the same afternoon with Mrs. Sparks.

O. Palmer went to Detroit Wednesday, combining business with pleasure. The business part of the proposition is looking after the future of the AVALANCHE, and he went at this time so as to attend the winter meeting of the Michigan Press Association.

We return thanks to our subscribers who have already paid up their arrears, and say to the rest "come and do likewise." We must have our money to meet bills for material for the office and building. Bring it in or send it. We want to begin work the first hour the weather will permit.

Several subscribers of the Defunct Times are kicking because they do not receive their paper. As we advertised all delinquent subscribers to the Times were cut off January 1, we cannot afford to carry them without the cash. All who had paid in advance will receive the AVALANCHE for the full time, and we hope will become our subscribers.

The opera house was crowded last Monday evening as seldom before, on the occasion of the Schumacher on the high school lecture course, by the Glazier Concert Company of Jubilee Singers. The music was fine and the entire program replete with interest. They will be welcome again at any time.

Republican state convention is nominating business men and not regents. Last week called for most at Grand Rapids, Mich. No candidate has yet been heard of as opponent to Judge Moore for re-nomination. The state committee elected Wm. S. Humphrey of Sault Ste. Marie for temporary chairman and A. B. Meigs of Detroit for secretary.

James Ballard, of Grayling, has accepted a position with the Herald, and will have charge of the printing department. He has been a printer and compositor for many years, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to our customers. This arrangement will have more time to decide the editorial part of our business, and it will improve the columns of the Herald.—Tasha Herald.

The boys of the railroad as well as the citizens are pleased to notice the return of E. A. Koeler, who has resumed his old position in the round house. His competency in the past, being considered one of the best mechanics on the line, has induced the company to recall him, as this is one of the most important centers on the Michigan lines.

Last Friday evening the "Best Band in Michigan" was greeted at the opera house by the jubilee and most handsomely crowded of ladies and gentlemen ever assembled at the best of Terpsichore. Clark's orchestra furnished the music, which is "tutti sed," as it is known as perfection, and the party broke up in the small hours leaving the band with thirty great round dollars to add to their bank account.

At the time of the celebration of the golden wedding of King Christian and his consort, Louise of Denmark in 1892, a medal was given to the father of Peter E. Johnson, of this place, in commemoration of the event, which was given to the son, who has presented the same to us to be kept with our souvenirs. It is highly prized, as but few of the medals were struck, and this is perhaps the only one in America.

A meeting was held in Jackson to formulate a pension system for the employees of the Michigan Central R. R. A new feature alone pension lines is the fact that the M. C. officials have allowed their employees to formulate the plan instead of inaugurating the plan outlined by the officials themselves. It was shown by resolutions adopted that the minimum pension should not be below \$20 nor the maximum over \$250 per month, and that no one would be entitled to a pension who had not worked ten years consecutively for the company, that not more than 1 per cent of the wages of the employee should be collected for the pension fund. There were other declarations made, including one that the pension age at 60 years of age will be compiled and submitted to the Michigan Central

Church Notes.

The revival is on. Let the men attend the Men's Meeting next Sunday.

Services each evening for the remainder of this week.

There are four classes of people: First, those who are helping to push the Gospel wagon up the hill; second, those who get in and ride; third, those who throw chunks under the wheels; and fourth, those who stand and look on. To which class do you belong?

A Men's Meeting will be held Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. All the men of the community are invited. No villification or abuse but a straight presentation of the Gospel.

The special services at the M. E. church continue with fair attendance and increasing interest. The services last Sunday were well attended and full of interest. The Rev. Mr. Robinson is a teacher of sound doctrine and a man of high Christian character. Several of the members of the church are supporting the meetings most devotedly and there is perfect harmony among the workers. Such an effort must bring results. This movement should appeal to the community. The motive back of the effort is commendable and the method above criticism.

Circuit Court.

The January term of the Circuit Court for this county convened at the court house in this village last Monday. Judge Sharp presiding.

The case of the People vs. Frank Lamont, lastly was continued for the reason that the defendant's attorney E. E. Turner was absent.

The People vs. Patrick Hughes and Charles Drake, robbery, was dismissed by nolle prosequi.

There being no jury cases the jury was discharged from further attendance at this court, and an adjournment taken for Monday morning, when a decree of divorce was granted to Olive A. Ingalls from James D. Ingalls for desertion. Several descriptions of land advertised for sale for delinquent taxes at the May sale, were withdrawn, the taxes having been paid, and the court was adjourned to Monday, January 23.

Common Pleas Court Grayling, No. 2521. O. F. duty installed the following officers Wednesday evening, January 11, 1905:

G. B. —Marta Hammond, P. C. B. —Marilla Smith, C. V. —Emma Woodworth, P. C. R. —Lena Ingley, R. S. —Anne Harrington, F. S. and Treasurer —Libbie Bates, S. J. C. —Marion Chilton, Orator —Florence Schreck, Organist —Ella Baker, S. W. —Christine Ness, J. W. —Emma Nelson, S. B. —Jennie McLeod, J. B. —Jennie Ingley.

Subordinate Court, Grayling, No. 2521. O. F. duty installed the following officers Wednesday evening, January 11, 1905:

G. R. —A. W. Harrington, P. C. R. —P. Borchers, C. D. —L. Fournier, C. Physician —S. N. Insley, P. C. P. —C. Schreck, R. S. —L. B. Woodburn, F. S. and Treasurer —Fred. Naffin, S. P. C. —J. S. Harrington, S. W. —W. Martin, J. W. —J. Clark, S. B. —C. T. Jerome, J. B. —M. Laurent, Grator —D. Smith.

Sunday afternoon while electrician Wallace was away from the power house putting up a lamp some person maliciously undertook to ruin the dynamo and possibly the plant. On his return Mr. Wallace started the machinery and was surprised that he could not raise the water and just as he was about to make an investigation the dynamo was brought to a sudden stop by some obstruction. On going back of the boiler he was further surprised that a stop cock had been partially turned, allowing the water to run out of the boiler as fast as he pumped it in. An examination of the dynamo revealed the fact that the oil cups had been filled with steel shavings which followed the oil into the amature and clogged it. Who did it or for what reason is a mystery that perhaps may never be solved. It was a despicable piece of work, and might have resulted in murder had not Mr. Wallace discovered the outlet of the water at the time he did. Unlucky such a time as more facts are brought out we shall not comment on the matter. The village was in darkness during the week but an expert from Indiana arrived here this morning, called by telephone and soon adjusted matters.—Roscommon News.

Miss Nanah Jones, of Grayling, who has had experience in that city on both papers, and in Cheboygan, has kindly given us a helping hand in our composing room, until we can get straightened out, with our new type.

The officers of Marvin Post G. A. P. were installed last Saturday evening followed by a very pleasant affair, the only strange part of which was the action of Commander Smith, and Officer of the Day, Forbes. Both seemed to feel as the installing officer always did in the presence of the enemy, that is, he was always in a hurry to get away from that place, and the Post was hardly dismissed before they were formed in rank and started on a double quick for the dining room, where the ladies of the G. A. P. had prepared a sumptuous banquet and were waiting for the coming of the Post. The "boys" acted as though they had been in the field for a month on short rations, and if the officers above named did not require professional aid, they must belong to the ostrich family.

In a letter to the Pincoming Press, State Land Commissioner Wilder gives the following opinion regarding titles to lands sold by the commissioner under the late law: "We believe the title which is obtainable under the state tax homestead law, and which it in turn gives to purchasers, is an absolute title, a title which cuts off all other titles to the land, and although the state issues no warranty deed, we believe the title which it gives is absolute. There is no way, as you will infer from what has been already said, for the original owner to obtain a reconveyance of the lands after they become tax homestead. When once they become tax homestead lands the original owner stands in the same position as a stranger. He may purchase the same at public auction or at private sale, but he has no preference over any third party. All lands are first offered at public offering and then if they are then unsold they may be purchased at private sale, at any time after the first offering."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

This is to notify all members that I have been appointed Agent and Collector for the Michigan Homevolent Society, to receive and money, should be paid and to receive all applications for membership and all claims for sickness should be made.

GEO. MAHON, Hospital Building, opposite McKay's Hotel, Grayling.

Greatly in demand.

Nothing is more in demand than a medicine which treats modern requirements for a food and system cleanser, such as Dr. King's New Life Pills. They are just what you need to cure stomach and liver troubles. Try them. At Fournier's Drug Store, 25 cents, guaranteed.

At a meeting of the Republican State Press association held in Lansing last week, a resolution was adopted by the editors asking the next legislature to draft the wisest and best primary law which, in its judgment, can be framed. The resolutions did not attempt to give any details of the desired law, nor even suggest that it be along the lines of the platform, but simply asks for the wisest and the best.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

Forty million bottles of August Flower sold in the United States alone since its introduction! And the demand for it is still growing. Isn't that a fine showing of success? Don't it prove that August Flower has had unflinching success in the cure of indigestion and dyspepsia, the two greatest enemies of health and happiness? Does it not afford the best evidence that August Flower is a sure specific for all stomach and intestinal disorders? That it has proved itself the best of all liver regulators? August Flower has a matchless record of over thirty-five years in curing the ailing millions of these distressing complaints, a success that is becoming wider in its scope every day, at home and abroad, as the fame of August Flower spreads. Trial bottles, 25c; regular size, 75c. For sale by L. Fournier.

Statements are being sent out to our delinquent subscribers which we hope will be promptly settled. We mean business and must have our money to do business. See?

THE GOOD OLD WAY.

A severe cold or attack of la grippe is like a fire, the sooner you combat it the better your chances are to overpower it. But few mothers in this age are willing to do the necessary work required to give a good old-fashioned reliable treatment such as would be administered by their grandmothers, backed by Boschee's German Syrup, which was always liberally used in connection with the home treatment of colds and still in greater household favor than any known remedy. But even without the application of the old-fashioned aids German Syrup will cure a severe cold in quick time. It will cure colds in children or grown people. It relieves the congested organs, allays the irritation, and effectively stops the cough. Any child will take it. It is invaluable in a household of children. Trial size bottle, 25c; regular size, 75c. For sale by L.

Blockading Shivering Fits

of Ague and Malaria can be relieved and cured with Electric Bitters. This is a pure tonic medicine, of special benefit in malaria, for it exerts a true curative influence on the disease driving it entirely out of the system. It is much to be preferred to Quinine, having none of the drugs bad after-effects. E. S. Munday, of Henrietta, Texas, writes: "My brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice, till he took Electric Bitters, which saved his life." At Fournier's drug store, price 50c, guaranteed.

With this and every issue of the AVALANCHE to January 15th will be found in supplement form, a list of lands to be sold in May for delinquent taxes. Look it over carefully and if any of your lands are wrongfully included, report to the Prosecuting Attorney and it will be corrected by the court without charge.

Spoiled Beauty.

Harnet Howard, of No. 209 W. 34th St., N. York, at one time had her beauty spoiled with skin trouble. She writes: "I had Salt Rheum or Eczema for years, but nothing would cure it until I used Bucklen's Arnica Salve." A quick and sure healer for cuts, burns and sores. 25c at Fournier's Drug Store.

We publish in this issue a list of delinquent taxes. Look it over carefully and if any of your lands are wrongfully included, report to the prosecuting attorney and it will be corrected by the court without charge.

A Grim Tragedy

is daily enacted in thousands of homes as death claims in each one another victim of consumption or Pneumonia. But when coughs and colds are properly treated the tragedy is averted. F. G. Huntley, of Oaklandon, Indiana, writes: "My wife had the consumption and three doctors gave her up. Finally she took Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, which cured her, and to day she is well and strong." It kills the germs of all diseases. One dose relieves. Guaranteed at 50c and \$1.00 by L. Fournier, druggist. Trial bottles free.

We have not in the past adhered strictly to our rule of subscriptions being paid in advance, and the amount now delinquent, added to subscriptions which will mature in the next sixty days will give us enough money to build an office that will meet our wishes and be an ornament to the village. Will our friends hustle a little and see that we get it? It is but a dollar or two for each of you, but the aggregate will make a snug sum for us to use.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me, please call at my residence, and settle their accounts.

E. H. SORENSON.

Mrs. Holmes, an experienced nurse, where her services are required, and will take plain sewing. Residence east of Catholic church. Mothers welcome.

Probate Notice.

Notice of hearing Claims in Court.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

In the matter of the estate of Samuel P. Olander, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that six months from the 10th day of January A. D. 1905 have been allowed for creditors to present their claims against said deceased to said court for examination and adjustment, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said court, at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, in said county, on or before the 10th day of July, A. D. 1905, and that said claims will be heard by said court on Tuesday, the 31st day of January A. D. 1905.

WELLINGTON BATTERSON, Jan 12-3w Judge of Probate.

Probate Notice.

Appointment of Special Guardian.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling, in said county, on the 19th day of December A. D. 1904.

Present, Hon. Edward E. Turner, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Louis H. Reese, Deceased.

Urias W. Gilford having filed in said court a petition praying that Leon A. Reese or some other suitable person be appointed guardian of said Louis H. Reese and his estate.

It is ordered that the 23d day of January A. D. 1905, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition. It is also ordered that this order be published for three successive weeks in the Crawford Avalanche, a paper published and circulating in said county.

It is further ordered that notice of this order be given by personal service of a copy of this order on Leon A. Reese and Michael Reese at least 10 days previous to said day of hearing.

EDWARD E. TURNER, dec 22-4w Judge of Probate.

Our 3d Grand Annual

CLEARING SALE!

Before taking inventory we wish to reduce our stock as low as possible, and in order to do so we are going to give the people of Grayling and vicinity to buy merchandise at prices lower than ever before.

Our only solution to reduce our stock is

Great Pre-Inventory Sale!

It begins Monday, Jan. 9th,

We are determined to double the amount of business that would naturally come to us at this season of the year, and thus make a big and quick reduction of stocks.

Values sacrificed in all Departments And on nearly every line of goods.

1-3 Off On all Ladies' Coats and Capes!
1-3 Off On all Ladies' Dress and Walking Skirts!

Great Reduction

in every department. Whatever you need in the line of Wear-ing Apparel, learn the economies of this Great Clearing Sale before purchasing elsewhere.

Sale begins Monday, January 9th, and continues until Saturday, January 21st.

Grayling Mercantile Co.,
The People's Store.

Drugs. Patent Medicines.

THE CENTRAL DRUG STORE

N. P. OLSON, Prop'r.

DRUGS PURE AND SHURE,

We deal in no other kind.

Prescriptions and Family Receipts

Given special attention.

J. O. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy.

Cigars.

Furniture!

The stock we carry is the product of some of the best manufacturers, and have commission arrangements with many others. Please remember, that no order is too large for us to execute, and none too small for us to appreciate.

J. W. Sorenson

Grayling.

Michigan.

Stop that Coughing

By Using Fournier's Red Spruce and White Pine Expecto-rant,

It is the Most Reliable Cough Remedy on the market. Will prevent that most dreaded disease, consumption, if taken in time. Every bottle guaranteed or money refunded. On sale at

L. FOURNIER'S

The Old Reliable Druggist, Grayling, Mich.

THE B

EXERCISE AND INTELLECT NOT IRRECONCILABLE.

The business man of to-day has little idea of what disease is, or health either, for the matter of that. He gulps down, or drinks down, his meals, sits in a stuffy office all day, and, with the convenience of street cars, cabs, and telephones, gives his legs as little work as possible. He takes, of course, every possible precaution against drafts, and is careful not to unduly "expose himself." If he is at all lax in these matters his loving wife sees to it that he does not go out in the cold morning air without his overcoat and his muffler. Some day this man finds that there is "something wrong with his liver," or perhaps he gets a fever. He forthwith goes to a doctor and pays him a handsome fee that he may ward off the effects of "those dreadful microbes," which may certainly be done for awhile, but unless the man makes up his mind to obey the laws of nature it is just as certain that in the long run the "microbes" of which a robust man need not have the slightest fear, will lay him low. Now, of course, exercise does not affect the brain directly as it does the muscles, but its powerful indirect effects are twofold, for it may increase the flow of blood throughout the body, thereby producing a more thorough change in the brain, and it may assist materially in keeping the blood vessels free from certain poisons.

In order that the brain may be kept supplied with blood in sufficient quantity and of good quality, it is necessary that the muscles of the body should have a little regular active exercise, such as walking or running, which will, by promoting an increased general blood pressure, keep the heart muscles in a healthy state, and also help the elimination of waste products. Exercise of the "free movement" order, in which muscular actions are as full or ample as possible, is the best practical method of simultaneously maintaining health of body and of mind, and of harmonizing the hitherto irreconcilable claims of exercise and intellect. Movements without work would be the ideal—the simplest possible movements for the largest possible number of muscles, "working" as little as may be in making them. If we apply this test to the various forms of popular exercise we only confirm what is already well known—namely, that easy rowing is one of the best, weight lifting the worst, and between the two come such forms of exercise as baseball, walking and golf.

PASSING OF THE DEATH PENALTY.

Everywhere it is growing more difficult to get a jury that will recommend the death penalty. A new law in one of the northeastern States provides that each juror must sign a special clause to be added to their verdict, recommending the death penalty, otherwise the punishment can be no worse than life imprisonment. New York and two or three other States have substituted the electric chair for the time honored gallows. This is a step towards the abolition of the death penalty from our criminal codes. As the extreme penalty for murder, China chops the head off; Russia exiles to Siberia; Germany uses both the ax and the guillotine; France guillotines; England hangs; the United States imposes sentences from life imprisonment to electrocution and hanging.

Last year I introduced a resolution before the Illinois State Bar Association recommending the establishment of a department at Washington for the study of the pauper, criminal, and defective classes. The wisdom of the project is apparent. The world persists in getting at the wrong end of things, especially of social evils. The horse always gets out before the world fixes its barn door. It is queer that the world is taking so much time just now on the

subject of divorce; it ought to turn its attention to marriage. Right employment in business, adaptability in marriage, and correct environment—these are elements at the foundation of an ideal society.

We persist in charging our forefathers with inhumanity and barbarism when they inflicted the death penalty for about 100 different crimes; may not our posterity a hundred years hence call us inhuman and barbarous for punishing murder by death?

MEAN MOTIVES MAKE MEAN WORK.

A mean motive will make your work mean. If your idea of success is simply to get ahead of somebody else your work will be correspondingly mean and narrow. If your idea of success relates itself primarily to an ideal you have set yourself an ideal that requires certain things of yourself on principle, but which, also on principle, does not interfere with the well being of your fellow workers, the work you produce will show a different, a broader character than if you thought your success must necessarily be founded on the failure of some one else.

If you are stingy, peevish, and miserly your work will show it; your work will not be full measure. "With what measure you mete it shall be measured to you again." And you cannot be stingy without having your stinginess show in all the work you do. If you are a miser at heart your work, no matter what it is, will show pinched, dry, and small, just as, on the contrary, if you are generous your work will show largeness and generosity—open heartedness.

In studying business methods, therefore, never forget that, however perfect your method, your technique, your success or failure is bound up in your character. However far reaching your ambition, it is circumscribed by your character. The most perfect method in the world is, after all, only method. The quality of the man behind the method counts more than everything else, even in the dryest and most mechanical business.

THE IDEAL HOLIDAY.

The ideal holiday is regarded as an escape from the intensity of life. The mere escape from routine effects much. To look from a railway carriage window and see nature putting off the city like a garment, and the wind sing clean and clear, this alone is an immense reassurance to the natural man.

In the first hours of a holiday most of us are agog for whatever is new and accidental. In a few hours one is at home on a foreign shore; houses, streets, people, become friendly and assured; the hills invite, the waves charm, and the immense luminous sunshine enters the blood and ennobles the brain. This is holiday, stimulated from without and free within, a man recovers provinces of his being over which he had lost control in the racket of work. He has returned like a prodigal to the earth that bore him. To use a fine phrase of George Fox, he is "in unity with the creation."

Nor is it wonderful that of all human affections this of the earth should be deepest. It invades the heart when it is young, lodging itself in the most secret recesses of the memory. It does not begin, it was; it does not end, it will be felt with the ache of return or decay; it is that first aroma of life, to recover whose lightest waft is to live and be capable of loving. For we do not inhabit the universe as loose organisms; rather, the forest, the rose, and the sea gull's wings are our "exterior nerves and veins for the conveyance of feeling." In some way to restore these should be the end of all holidays and all leisure.

WHERE WEBSTER LIVED.

Former Washington Home of Great Man to Be Demolished.

The Unitarian church at Washington, in which Daniel Webster worshipped and which is by the side of the old Washington home of the "great defender of the Constitution," is to be razed to make room for a new police court building, the old church having been used for this purpose for many years. The Unitarians constructed the present building in 1822, and it was then in the ultra fashionable section of Washington. Mr. Webster's home, now known as the Webster law building, is to be torn down along with the church. In this vine-covered cottage, as Mr. Webster called his residence, the greatest men of the nation gathered to partake of the open-handed hospitality of the great man. Mr. Webster entertained lavishly; he did not know the value of money, and good friends had to this him over his



THE WEBSTER HOME.

financial disasters. In the quiet of his home, in his private room and study, the windows of which opened next to the Unitarian church, Mr. Webster prepared his famous 7th of March speech, which the great man said was "probably the most important effort of his life." It was here, too, that the dispatching touches were given the historic and famous Huberman letter, one of the most finished of Mr. Webster's diplomatic papers.

Some of the older persons who have lived all their lives in the vicinity of the Unitarian church and the Webster law building declare that Mr. Webster was one of the most sociable of men and absolutely devoid of anything which would indicate that he was more than an ordinary individual, a plain, everyday citizen. It was Mr. Webster's habit to do his own marketing, but taking a negro boy along with him to carry the basket. He knew the best places to trade and the tradespeople soon learned to know that he was buying only the best. It is told of Mr. Webster that one of his butlers said him for a bill long past due. Mr. Webster dropped in the following morning after the notice of suit was served and the butler attempted to lodge him, fearing that the statesman would be angry. Mr. Webster ordered steak and a couple of ducks, and seeing the proprietor peering through a crack in the door he called to him. "Say, Mr. Butcher, you can sue me as much as you please, but sir, you shall not cut off my supply of meat." Mr. Webster was assured that he could have the whole shop if he wished it.

STREETS OF LONDON.

New York's Thoroughfares Superior to Them in Some Respects. There are 680,000 buildings upon them, of which a considerable proportion are tenement houses.

New York, smaller than London in population, has 2,700 miles of streets, of which 450 miles are in Manhattan, 350 in the Bronx, 750 in Brooklyn, 600 in Queens and about 300 in Richmond. In Queens and Richmond there are more than 500 miles of unpaved streets. In Manhattan, except in the small financial district, all the streets are paved and are better paved than the streets of London.

The number of buildings in New York is 320,000, materially less than the number in London, but New York has a very much larger number of higher buildings than the English capital.

London has many more by-roads, alleys, lanes and squares than New York; it has more crooked streets, it has more small streets, it has more byways than New York, but in proportion to its population it has fewer streets, fewer arteries of travel than New York, and as a consequence the traffic of London is more often congested at certain points than the traffic of New York.

While in New York the growth of population and of business is along with and corresponds to the growth of main thoroughfares, in London it proceeds irregularly, with the result that improvements in the way of cutting through and widening streets are constantly being made necessary.

Proportioned to the population, Philadelphia and Washington have more street space than New York; but no European city except London compares with it. London has much more vehicular traffic on its streets than New York, but less car traffic—New York Sun.

Too High-Priced for Him.

A tall, raw-boned individual, who did not use a grasshopper peeping out of his pocket to show that he was just in from the wheat-fields, wandered into a Seattle restaurant and sat down at a table near the door, says the Post-Intelligencer. He arranged a bath-towel over his head, and picked up the bill of fare and began to read.

For nearly half an hour he sat there studying it and agitating with a pencil, while a waiter occasionally interrupted him to ask for his order. At last he picked up his hat, rose and started for the door with a sigh.

"What's the matter, sir?" asked the waiter. "Isn't there anything you want?"

"It's too steep for me, young fellow," said the tall man. "I've got money, but I can't pay twenty-five dollars and seventy-five cents for one meal."

The waiter picked up the bill of fare on which the figuring had been done. The "man with money" had added the prices of all the items on the bill.

SILENCED.



AN EPISODE IN THE DEFENSE OF PORT ARTHUR.

There were days when the Japanese guns scarcely ceased to shell the fortress from dawn till night. The gallant defenders stuck to their work in spite of the terrific bombardment. Sometimes, indeed, a gun was only silenced because, as in the illustration, there was none left alive to man it. The picture was drawn from a sketch by a correspondent of the London Graphic.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN.



WHITELAW REID.

New York Tribune after Mr. Greeley's death, brought him into international prominence. Mr. Reid took the stump for General Fremont. In the Civil War he was volunteer aid-de-camp to General Rosecrans in the West Virginia campaign; was war correspondent with the armies of the Cumberland and of the Potomac, and witnessed the battles of Shiloh and Gettysburg.

From 1863 to 1868 he was librarian to the House of Representatives and correspondent at Washington for the Cincinnati Gazette, of which paper he subsequently became a part owner, after trying his hand in the fields of Alabama and Louisiana as a cotton planter. In 1868 the literary and newspaper work of Mr. Reid came so favorably to the attention of Horace Greeley that this famous editor invited Mr. Reid to come to New York and associate himself with him on the Tribune.

When Mr. Greeley was candidate for President he placed the paper in Mr. Reid's charge. In 1892 Mr. Reid was candidate for Vice President on the Republican ticket with Mr. Harrison.

As minister to France and when special ambassador to Great Britain for the jubilee of Victoria, and later to the coronation of King Edward, as well as commissioner to Paris for the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States, Mr. Reid received warm welcomes. His list of publications, including works on war and expansion, have made him famous among savants.

THE COMMUNISTIC CHICKEN.

Mr. Sanderson and his wife were picking their way across the small plot of ground which separates their home from that of the Mitchells, at whose house they had just had dinner. "Most agreeable people," commented Mr. Sanderson, genially, "and an excellent dinner."

"Yes," said Mrs. Sanderson, not very enthusiastically. "Those Mitchells were perfect," continued Mr. Sanderson. "I wonder why we can't have such chickens? Oh, I believe he said they were of his own raising, didn't he?"

"Yes," Mrs. Sanderson replied with awakening spirit, "that was what he said, and it vexed me so I could hardly keep still."

"Vexed you?" questioned Mr. Sanderson. "Yes, and it would vex you if you had any spunk," returned Mrs. Sanderson. "We raised those chickens, James Sanderson!"

"What do you mean?" asked Mr. Sanderson, in bewilderment. "We've never had a chicken on our place."

"Yes, we have—the Mitchells' chickens have been there all summer," retorted Mrs. Sanderson. "If it hadn't been for my garden those broilers wouldn't have been half so fine. And when everybody was praising them, all I could think of was the garden seeds and vegetables those birds have devoured since they were hatched in the spring! And there Mr. Mitchell sat, and took all those compliments as calmly as if they really belonged to him!"

"I think it was very poor taste," Mrs. Sanderson concluded, with dignity, "with us right there at the table. It would have been merely decent to have bought chickens when we dined there."

"The women don't know it but there really isn't as much excitement going on all day down town as there is in taking a cake from the oven."

A man can get sick now almost as easy as he can sin, and you all know how easy that is.

THE DEVIL'S KITCHEN, FAMOUS SPOT IN WELSH MOUNTAINS.



THE DEVIL'S KITCHEN.

The Devil's Kitchen, near Bethesda, in the northern part of Wales, is the best known spot in the Welsh mountain region. It has only, strictly speaking, been ascended twice. It is a deep mountain gorge between two lofty peaks, and its sides are so precipitous that they offer little encouragement to the mountain climber, however venturesome he may be. Notwithstanding the apparent foothills of the undertaking, several persons have made the attempt. The rope shown in the cut marks the place from which a recent climber fell and lost his life. He was an Englishman named Hudson, and he had been warned repeatedly of the danger of the ascent. The authorities have taken measures to prevent a repetition of the accident.

A Subtle Distinction. "Did the critics like your performance of Hamlet?"

"The critics," answered Mr. Morzington Barnes, "liked it. But a large number of persons who assume to be critics did not."—Washington Star.

It is better to keep in the old rut than to climb out only to fall in the ditch by the wayside.

SERMONS OF THE WEEK

The Rights of Others.—Disregard of the rights of others is certain to meet with retribution.—Rev. E. K. Bell, Lutheran, Baltimore, Md.

Critics.—I suppose we must have critics, just as we must have undertakers, but the business is not to my taste. I never enjoyed finding fault, even as a fine art.—Rev. Frank Crane, Unitarian, Worcester, Mass.

Old and New.—We all admire the new ideas and the progress of the young, and yet we are in danger of drifting too far away from the old path as trodden by our fathers.—Rev. L. M. Zimmerman, Lutheran, Baltimore, Md.

Moral Power.—Behind all the well living there exists a moral power. It is our duty to exert every effort to bring this power to the surface and to prepare the way of the Lord by making His paths straight.—Bishop Potter, Episcopal, New York City.

Light and Truth.—All artificial light is but stored sun, brought out. All truth is but condensed Goodness. Artificial light is unhealthy if used solely. The sun in its original rays gives best healing. God gives best strength and guidance.—Rev. C. F. Helander, Methodist, Denver, Col.

A New Era.—The day is passing when we are Republicans or Democrats, Baptists or what not, because our fathers were. Every individual must find a scheme in life for himself, and the church that interests itself in them will thrive.—Rev. G. H. Graton, Methodist, New York City.

In Name Only.—A Christian only in name is satisfied if he keeps his conscience free from mortal sin, and perhaps even from gross venial sins, but it may be that during his whole life he does not once think of striving after anything higher.—Rev. Frank Jackson, Roman Catholic, Atlanta, Ga.

Reason.—The saving element of man is right reason. When the mind becomes clouded with making the distinctions it is well to rest back upon that right reason which goes to the heart of things unembarrassed by syllogisms and scientific problems.—Rev. W. H. Pound, Congregationalist, Chicago, Ill.

Church Monopoly.—The day has passed when any church can claim to have a monopoly of truth; no church has a right to call itself the true church; no church has the right to call itself The Church, as one of the smallest religious bodies in America does.—Rev. R. S. McArthur, Baptist, New York City.

Men at Church.—I pronounce it a fallacy that men do not go to church. Men do go to church, and in large numbers, and with sympathetic soul, when you give them something to go for, something that satisfies their highest intellects, their spiritual aspirations and needs.—Rev. K. B. Tupper, Baptist, Philadelphia, Pa.

Faith.—Faith has proved itself to be a practical power which produces not only saints, but all that makes for civilization. The first essential work of man is to believe in God, as revealed in the person of Jesus Christ, for personality reveals itself through personality.—Rev. W. E. Durbey, Episcopalian, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Church.—The church must be made more and more the center of helpfulness and sociability. It must furnish an open church for all that is true and good, and satisfy the demands of the whole man. Then it must preach as unflinchingly as ever that salvation is only in Christ.—Rev. C. D. Case, Methodist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Bright Side.—There is a bright side to all of the trials and conflicts of life. Struggle has characterized all advancement. There is usually indispensable to success. Everything comes to the man who waits. Justice is sometimes delayed, but the dry-fusses are often brought back from exile.—Rev. C. E. Lodge, Methodist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Marriage.—Perfect marriage is rare, because perfect men and women are rare. The ideal marriage is, therefore, a long way off, but happy marriage is successful from the standpoint of the church and the state is by no means so rare as long-haired men and short-haired women would have us believe.—Rev. J. L. Levy, Hebrew, Pittsburg, Pa.

Loss of Vision.—One of the greatest dangers of our age is the danger of losing vision. We are so weighted down with the cares and anxieties of life that sometimes we never look up to the higher spiritual world. A Utilitarian and material philosophy can find no place for idealism. Yet it is idealism that brings inspiration.—Rev. T. J. Lorey, Episcopalian, Brooklyn, N. Y.

From Experience.—Politics will be purified, just as will be made and executed, just to the extent that those who enter those spheres of activity have passed in their own experience from that state where they have learned the native violence of their own hearts to the state in which they can know the saving power of divine love.—Rev. A. Henry, Independent, Denver, Col.

Accepted in Two Minutes. Nell—Miss Usany says Mr. Golden proposed to her on Wednesday night, but she didn't give him her answer until Thursday.

Bell—If that's true, I'll bet he proposed at 11:30 p.m., and was accepted at 12:01 a.m.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Of No Account. "It was a grand wedding, and the bride looked like a magnificent picture."

"Did you meet the bridegroom?"

"By gum, I forgot to ask which one he was!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

OUR GROWING NAVY.

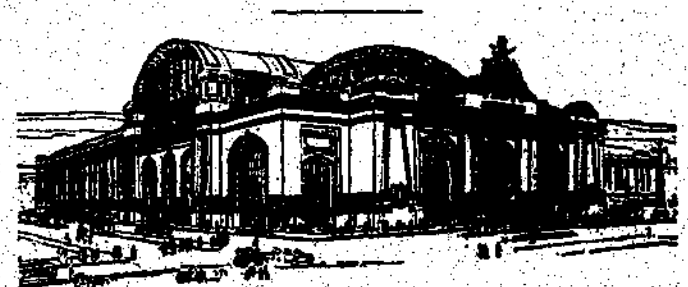
This Country to Become One of the Great Maritime Nations.

The United States seems destined to become one of the greatest maritime powers in the world. Secretary Morton's estimates for the navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, are \$114,530,628—an increase of \$17,272,448 over the appropriation for 1905, an increase of \$14,713,847 over that of 1904, and the largest ever made in the history of the country. Of the recent estimates, \$15,225,532 is set apart for the "improvement of the navy," including construction and machinery, armor and armament, the equipment.

Today the United States is building four more battleships than Great Britain—now the greatest war nation—and the total tonnage of our first-class warships in course of construction exceeds the tonnage of similar vessels being built by each of the other four great powers.

No nation is at present advancing so rapidly with her navy—with the exception of Great Britain—as the United States, and this is a day of remarkable naval advancement in all parts of the civilized world. Japan, for instance, is said to be planning to spend \$60,000,000 for new battleships and the extension of her armament, although the amount now being actually expended is \$15,000,000. Russia, since the war has been so disastrous to her, has decided to extend her original con-

NEW GRAND CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION IN NEW YORK CITY.



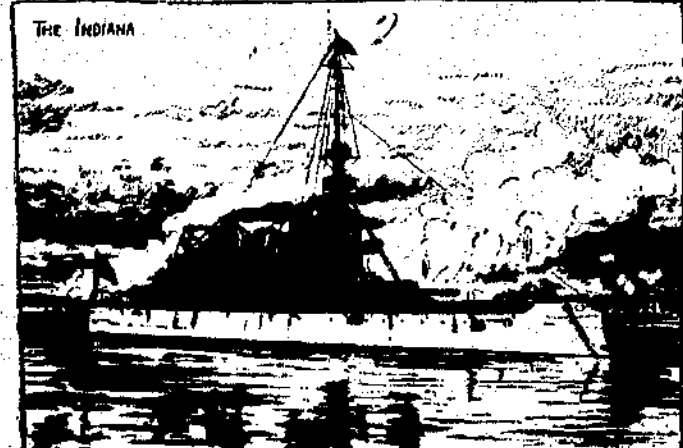
PLAN FOR THE NEW YORK CENTRAL'S NEW TERMINAL.

An area of nineteen city blocks will be occupied by the mammoth new terminal to be built by the New York Central Railroad in the metropolis. The picture herewith shows the building that will replace the present Grand Central Station. It is intended to be the finest and most conveniently arranged depot in the country. There are to be nine tracks for suburban trains, and on a different level twenty-two passenger train tracks. All trains are to be reached from a grand concourse, upon which are to open the various offices, lobbies, retiring rooms, hotels, barber shops, etc., of the great structure.

reach \$500,000,000. Of this vast amount nearly one-half will be expended by the United States and Great Britain.

How Fishes Breathe.

By means of their gills fish breathe the air dissolved in water. The oxygen consumed by them is not that which forms the chemical constituent



TYPE OF UNITED STATES WAR VESSELS.

struction plan and will soon build eight first-class battleships. Germany, despite the electric expressed there in the late conference, is hurrying forward her shipbuilding program. Italy and France are not far behind the others in the race for naval supremacy. Austria-Hungary is adding to the strength of her squadron; even Brazil is spending \$1,250,000 for a new navy. Argentina, \$4,000,000; Chile, \$6,250,000; while Venezuela, Colombia and Mexico are appropriating smaller sums, and even now going afloat in order to her own strength at a cost of \$2,500,000.

Thus, according to the latest official figures, \$250,000,000 is expended annually by all the nations for their naval defense against one another. And this year it is estimated that the sum will

of the water, but that continued in the air which is dissolved in the water. Fishes transferred to water from which the air has been driven out by a high temperature, or in which the air absorbed by them is not replaced, are soon suffocated. They require aerated water to maintain life, and they take it in constantly through their mouths and expel it through their gills, retaining the air. It follows that if the water in a lake should be completely cut off from contact with the air long enough to exhaust the supply of air, the fish in the lake would die. It would take a crown and penny coin to accomplish this, but it might happen, and doubtless has frequently happened, with a small body of water.—St. Michaels.

THIRTY YEARS AGO.

What the Noted Players Were Doing in the Old Days.

John Drew was a member of the newly formed Italy company.

May Irwin and her sister Flora were doing songs and dances in Tony Pastor's Theater on Broadway.

Jeanie Yeaman was a Topsy in a revival of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Annie Russell was playing children's roles.

Rose Coghlan was appearing in Henderson's drama, "Reverend."

Henry Dixey was Tom Bowline in "Pinafore."

Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske was playing the leading female part in "The Messenger from Jarvis Section."

Lillian Russell was singing ballads in Tony Pastor's Theater.

Nat Goodwin made a hit in "Hobbes" in Haverly's Fourteenth Street Theater, with his impersonations of well-known actors.

Eva Shannon was playing Eva in "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

E. H. Sothern was in his father's company.

Modjeska was drawing big houses in "East Lynne."

Julia Marlowe was with a juvenile "Pinafore" company.

Robert Mantell was in England, playing leading roles.

Otis Skinner was in Bronson Howard's "Wives."

De Wolf Hopper was playing a comedy part in "Our Daughters."

Michael Golden was a member of Rice's "Evangeline" company.

John T. Kelly was at Tony Pastor's. Digby Bell appeared in "Charley Begins at Home," in New York.

Joseph Murphy was making his appearance in "Kerry Gow," and Joseph Jefferson was playing "Hip Van Winkle," at the City Star.

There Are Indeed. "Goodness, Mark, you said you were coming back from the beach as brown as a berry. Why, the cold bath has made you blue."

"Well, old man, you know there are more blue berries than there are brown."

Sebastopol & Port Arthur

The siege of Port Arthur has been compared, in nearly every cable dispatch that came from London, to the siege of Sebastopol. There is, however, no close analogy between the two.

At Sebastopol the siege began Oct. 17, 1854, with an assault which was repulsed. During the winter that followed the Russians were as often the attacking party as the English and French. The besieging force was so depleted by losses in battle and by sickness that Lord Raglan regarded the investment as a quagmire. Russian sorties were frequent, and although they were repulsed, they exhausted the besiegers.

The grand assault of the allies on Malakof tower and the Redan, June 18, 1855, failed. The sorties of the Russians two months later was repulsed. The English assault on the Redan Sept. 8, 1855, failed. On the

same day, however, the French carried the Malakof tower and that night the Russians retired from South Sebastopol to the north fort, where they remained to the end of the war.

The original besieging force at Sebastopol was 65,000 men, with 80 guns. The Russian army in the fortifications was 30,000 strong, with the way for reinforcement and supplies open. The theater of the Crimean war was limited mainly to the vicinity of Sebastopol, and the besiegers were more sorely pressed by the privations of war than the besieged. Of the English army 3,500 were killed or fatally wounded in battle; 4,244 died of cholera; 10,000 died of other diseases, and 2,675 were disabled. The French lost in the campaign 13,500 men, and the Turks 8,000. The war cost England \$200,000,000, and the majority of the English people regarded the capture of Sebastopol as a barren victory.

The opening of the Port Arthur campaign was not unlike the opening of the Sebastopol campaign. The Alma of Port Arthur was Kin Chow. After the battle of Alma in 1854 the Russians went at once to Sebastopol, blocking the entrance to the harbor. After Kin Chow the Russians retired slowly

toward Port Arthur, but exerted themselves to keep the harbor open. At Sebastopol the Russians kept the line of retreat open to the last; at Port Arthur the line of retreat and supply from the land side was cut off at once.

At Sebastopol the besieging army was not strong enough to make a complete investment and for a part of the time was so weak as to be on the defensive. At Port Arthur the besieging army outnumbered the besieged army almost four to one. At Sebastopol the allies had 80 heavy guns of the old type. At Port Arthur the Japanese had hundreds of the heaviest and finest of modern arms.

At Sebastopol the allied army was soon worn to a shadow by arduous duty, exposure, and pestilence. At Port Arthur the Japanese army was fresh, well disciplined, well equipped, and is heartily supported by an aggressive and energetic government. Port Arthur was undoubtedly stronger than was Sebastopol. It was fairly well provisioned and with an army well organized for defense, but never before was any fortress attacked by such an overwhelming force as the Japanese hurled against the Russian stronghold.

THE LISTENER.

When night's last hour with languid feet delays,
If one taps and but listens at morose gate,
To mark the silence waking into praise,
He hears the low wind softly circulate.
The dew-drops, perfumed air, regains
The dawn's fresh breeze.

Then, as the dawn reveals her bright
And sweet acclaim greets her from earth and sky,
If man is there the varied tones to trace
Of sweetest bird-songs that in homage vie,
His listening ear completes the harmony.

Earth is an altar, nature is the priest;
The matins and the vespers all may hear.
But, when the dawn and the candles
Have ceased,
The listener only notes that some
Draw near.

Alone, and heeds the sigh, and marks the tear.
The low-breathed answer captivates the heart;
Love's whispered words the soul's recesses reach;
The zephyr's sighs o'er grass-grown graves impart
A peace far deeper than the sophist's teach.

More tender than the trembling aspen's speech,
He hears the deathless echoes of the past.
Who heeds the subtle whispers of to-day,
And not in vain beside his path are cast
Earth's solemn, and its pathos, and its joy,
Where life and love and death can
Tone away.

—New York Home Journal.

BACHELOR FREEDOM

GLISTER had always declared that a man was foolish to marry. He gave the usual selfish bachelor reasons—namely, that a man who married sacrificed his comfort, resigned his independence, increased his responsibilities and took long chances on unhappiness into the bargain. His observation had convinced him that nine men out of ten who married were unhappy. "They put the best face on it that they can, of course," he said to Mrs. Nistritin early in their acquaintance. "Some men I know pretend to like it. I have had them come crowing over me, even."

Mrs. Nistritin laughed. Mrs. Nistritin was a widow and a very clever and entertaining woman. Glister used rather to enjoy the evenings he spent at her house.

"What could I gain by marrying?" continued Glister, addressing the widow. "I have my apartments, where I am not disturbed by any of the usual domestic annoyances. A child would not be allowed in the building for any consideration on earth. My housekeeper puts everything in order for me while I am downtown—sees to my linen, does what necessary ironing there is to do, and my man attends to the rest. I want to dine at home I make a selection from the menu and have it sent up on a dumb-waiter in my own service, and the maid serves it. If I want to dine out I have my choice of no fewer than eight decent places in this city. I have comfort, I have peace."

"What a fortunate man you are!" said Mrs. Nistritin.

"Don't you think that I would show very doubtful judgment to change this for the joys of matrimony?"

"I think you would be very foolish, indeed," said Mrs. Nistritin.

"Not that I am insensible to the charms of your fascinating sex," continued Glister. "I think I show that best by remaining single. If I were married I might be denied the inestimable privilege of calling upon you, for instance—my wife might not like it."

"That's true," murmured Mrs. Nistritin. "who might not?"

"Then wouldn't I be an idiot to want to marry?"

"Between you and me," said the widow, "I think you would."

Last winter Mrs. Nistritin decided that she would close her home and go to California. She gave a very gay little dance party before she went, which Glister attended. He observed to one of the men that it was almost a pity Mrs. Nistritin was going away. She would be a distinct loss.

Three weeks later Glister happened to be in California—on business. Of course it was only decency to call upon

Mrs. Nistritin while he was there. She was greatly surprised to see him, but not displeased. Glister could judge. She was dressed most becomingly. Glister noticed in something pink.

He did not tell her that business had brought him. On consideration, that sounded rather shopworn. He said: "It seemed dull and cold in Chicago—after you left."

"I heard the weather had been rather disagreeable," she said, with a queer look.

"I decided to come on a sudden," he said.

"That's the beauty of bachelor freedom," said the widow. "Now, if you had been married—"

"I should have stayed at home and thought myself lucky," he said. "I don't think we had a full grasp of that subject. I was inclined to alter my views—in fact, I have altered them."

"Well," said Mrs. Nistritin, "there is something to be said on both sides, of course. I think that one great source of domestic unhappiness is the failure on the part of married people to realize that, whatever concessions are made, there must be only one real head to the family—only one decisive voice. The man usually thinks that voice should be his. The woman nowadays fails to realize this as perhaps she should."

"You've hit it exactly," said Glister.

"I'm one of those women," said Mrs. Nistritin. "I can use to having my way, and I intend to have it always. My husband, if ever I married again, could have the management of his business, and that would have to satisfy him."

Glister coughed behind his hand and was silent for a moment. "That would satisfy me," he said presently.

"No," said Mrs. Nistritin.

"With a certain woman."

"And how about your comforts—your peace?"

"I would have more than comfort. I would have bliss."

"You couldn't discharge your wife, you know, if she displeased you."

"If she never wanted to," said Glister.

"You would have to dine at home always. If you went out or came in at any unusual hour you would be questioned."

"I would never go out. As for dining at home—oh, what a word that is—home! I am, forty-eight, Melissa."

and I never had a home. You've got to make one for me. That's what I came here to say."

"But suppose you wanted to relax with a little romance? Suppose your mood demanded variety of companionship and you were limited—"

"Oh," cried Glister. "You are the universal encyclopedia of philosophy and romance and all knowledge, the epitome of your sex, the—"

"Stop!" commanded the widow, with her hands to her ears. "I believe you were right about men being idiots who thought of marrying. But—I—well, I prefer you as an idiot."—Chicago News.

JUDGE DENIES THE LAW.

Sir William Grantham, judge of the King's Bench Division in London, is occupying the curious position of a dispenser of justice who is defying the law. Sir William, as the squire of Harcombe, Leicestershire, wants to build some new cottages of his own design.

The Chaffey rural district council rejected his plans, so he introduced to the local government board a petition of about 100 rural landowners to complain of the "hardships, difficulties and impossibilities" of complying with the rural district laws by which a landowner, whether he possesses one acre or 1,000, cannot put up a brick on his estate without the consent of the rural district council. He holds that it was never intended that the absolute powers wielded by these councils should be exercised by the class of men, den farmers, two retired tradesmen, a retired timber merchant and two clerical men of which this council is composed. The day after the petition had not yet been answered Sir William's bricklayer and three laborers started work on the cottages.

A Chilly Proposition.

The man who wrapped up in himself, whether he's young or old, must find his wraps of little help. Because he's always cold.

—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

We suppose a dyspeptic longs for country sausage as a drunkard longs for whiskey.

—Chicago News.

—Chicago News.

—Chicago News.

—Chicago News.

—Chicago News.

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—Chicago News.

HOSTESS WHO TAXES GUESTS.

New Yorker Hits Upon New Way of Meeting Expenses.

People with social proclivities and large apartments have hit upon a new plan for paying their rent. They tax their visitors. At least some of them do. One woman who has a cozy flat in Twenty-second street, New York, has gone into the entertaining business on a large scale.

"I have always been fond of attending club meetings," she said, "but the expense has prevented me from following my inclination to its full bent. This winter I concluded that instead of going to the meetings I would have the meetings come to me and make them a source of income rather than of expenditure."

"I know scores of people who are glad to mingle with a small crowd of congenial souls once a week and air their opinions and ride their hobbies, but who have neither the time nor the inclination to join a pretentious club where formality counts for more than pure social enjoyment. It was just such people that I wanted to invite to my flat. Accordingly, I took the initiative and sent out cards requesting certain people to call on certain evenings for the purpose of exchanging ideas and strengthening social ties. With two exceptions every person invited responded, and they in turn brought friends, until now I have as many callers each evening as I can well care for."

"I entertain five evenings in the week. My rooms are large enough to accommodate twenty-five persons comfortably. I have divided my guests into companies, bearing over in mind the problem of bringing notes and dispositions most nearly alike in the same division. On Monday evening I entertain what I call the congress of cranks; Tuesday and Wednesday there are more cranks. Thursday the card players meet, and on Friday the scientific folk hold services."

"At all these meetings we have music, which I generally furnish myself. Dancing is allowed late in the evening, and occasionally refreshments to the appetite are generally very light, however, and I am practically at no expense beyond the wear and tear on the furniture."

"The dues are 25 cents a week," she continued, according to the New York Times, "and as I am general manager, president and secretary of each club all money is paid directly to me and is mine to do with as I choose. I don't mind admitting that most of it goes to the landlord. It is a wonder to me that more people with a large circle of acquaintances do not earn money in the same way. For a person who is a good entertainer by nature and education I know of no pleasanter way to add to one's income than to turn the flat into a clubroom."

JAPANESE WOMEN LABORERS ON TOKIO'S ELEVATED RAILWAY.



JAP. WOMEN LABORERS.

The picture represents a scene which is by no means uncommon in Japanese cities. During the construction of the elevated railway at Tokio a great number of women were employed in carrying bricks and mortar to the masons on the walls. The women themselves did not look upon the service as either degrading or extra laborious, and there were more applicants for the work than could be taken. It has probably never occurred to the Japanese woman of the poorer classes that she is in any way less capable of doing heavy work than her husband or performing the duties of housework, which is also the custom in that remarkable land. There is no physical inequality of the sexes in the island empire.

How Much Should We Eat.

One of the much discussed questions of the day on which there are almost as many opinions as individuals is the quantity of food one should eat. The most reasonable estimate yet made is probably that which fixes one-twentieth of the average weight of the body as the average daily quantity required. If you weigh 140 pounds, you should consume seven pounds of food. This includes drink as well as solid food. But it is ridiculous to set down a hard and fast rule. Such a quantity might kill some, and there is a case on record of a man wasting away on a diet of seven or eight pounds of food a day. He cut down his diet to three-quarters of a pound of liquid and the same of solid food, and as a result he grew stout and lived to a ripe old age.

Dynamo Run by a Windmill.

At Alkoo, in Denmark, a dynamo has been connected to a wind motor and 450 incandescent lamps run very effectively. Difficulties as to the steadiness of such power have been overcome by an ingenious American farmer in Kansas, who has installed a water motor or turbine, run from the tank of his large windmill and connected to a dynamo, thus obtaining lights for his residence and buildings. Wind motors and dynamos were carried on a recent Polar expedition for the same purpose.

What a different world this would be if the rule could be reversed, and rich kin hunt for poor kin in order to help them.

When it comes to buying Christmas presents, it is cheaper to buy for a wife than a sweetheart.

WOMEN AND FASHION

Men With Marry a Laugh.

Girls spend considerable time trying to find out how to be popular. It is natural that a girl should seek approval and admiration. Her popularity means a good time, boxes of candy, theaters, dances, flowers, everything that the hearts of the young delight in. The girl that is popular is the girl who laughs. Not the girl that simps and pines for giggles, but the girl that laughs and means it. The girl that laughs can have candy and flowers and theaters every day in the week.

Men look about her. They adore her. She laughs herself straight into the hearts of boys and admirers and straight into all the good times that a girl can dream of. She laughs, but she is careful when she laughs, but never at them. She laughs at what they say when they say it, but never afterward. She laughs at their jokes, but never about them. She never laughs at anyone's blunders or misfortunes.

She laughs when the boys give her flowers, she laughs when they give her candy, she laughs when they take her to the theater. Why shouldn't she? Her laugh is her fortune. Above all, the girl who knows how to laugh knows when to laugh and never laughs when she should be silent.

She merrily goes through life with her laugh ready and into many dark corners does she flash her cheer. Many a heart she makes glad just by passing. Many a burden she lightens by the music of her voice.

Women forget to worry when they hear the cheerful girl's laugh. Old men are warmed at the sound of it. Young men listen and follow it, pay court to it, marry it. For it is the laugh that keeps the heart young, the laugh that keeps the face bright.

What man wants a wife that can not laugh? And the boy following the laugh is looking for a wife. He may not know it, but he is. And he will find her when he finds that cheerful, wholesome, honest, wholesome, healthy laugh.—Kansas City World.

Pleasant Meal Times.

Many people must have been struck by the utter absence of interesting conversation that is so marked a feature of modern meals. In the olden days all the wit and brightness of the day seemed to be focused into the breakfast and dinner hours, and nearly all the celebrated stories of brilliant repartee that have come down to us were delivered during a meal. This nowadays people talk over their work, and loathe at the table, look out trains and read papers during breakfast, and if they have got anything disagreeable to say to another member of the family, very often choose a meal time in which to say it.

Somewhat more suggested that children should be trained to be bright and cheerful during meals, just as much as they are trained to eat properly, for the one habit, like the other, would cling to them when they grow up and make them much sought after companions.

Worry is very bad for the digestion, and so is another fashion of scolding how fast you can get through your breakfast or lunch; certainly, both things react upon one's neighbor's enjoyment of the hours that should bring relaxation and good humor.—Home Monthly.

Skirt of Checked Sutting.



Here is a skirt of checked sutting in green and blue with heavy embroidered dot. The skirt is full, flared slightly at the waist, with wide box plait in front. A wide band of velvet simulates a tunic, and is joined by shaped tabs to the front plait; another fold of the velvet of equal width borders the skirt. Suitable for modern.

Mechanical Dish-Washer.

Many devices have been tried for making the task of dish-washing acceptable to the housewife. The latest invention offered is a dish-washer consisting of a long rubber pipe, one end of which is to be fastened to a hot-water faucet, and the other end of which terminates in the hollow interior of the brush. Perforations in the face of the brush allow the water to flow among the bottles. When the water is turned on the dishes may be scrubbed, one by one, without the necessity of wetting the hands.

About Politeness.

The reason that the French people enjoy the well-earned reputation of being the politest people in the world is because in politeness, or good breeding, is an accomplishment they always acquire at home and in childhood. A Frenchman, his wife, and a couple of children will observe all the most exquisite social amenities in the privacy of their own vine and fig tree, and the family life presents all the social advantages they require. A French boy

of even the humblest parentage does not wait to go out in the world to learn how to offer a woman a chair, give an elderly gentleman his arm, invite you to dine, or discover the topics of conversation that engage your interest. He has lived from his babyhood in an atmosphere of family deference and cheerfully unselfish consideration, and he is charmingly polite by precept and example wherever he may find himself.



DAME FASHIONS MADE EASY.

Bracelets have returned on a wave of popularity. Broadtail is as popular as anything so expensive can be. Flat, turndown collars finish most of the fur coats and coats.

There are big fluffy muffs of marabout to match the pretty bonnets.

Persian trimming is largely used for vests and gown decorations.

Even the debauche indulges in satin, so soft and light has that fabric become.

The smartest model of a tailored coat is a tight-fitting affair, 36 to 50

EVENING TOILETTES.



1. Simple frock of white satin, trimmed with real lace and festoons of chiffon roses.
2. Debutante costume of white chiffon.
3. White net, spangled with gold and having as decoration an applied design in black ostrich tips, black jet shoulder straps and golden tissue giraffe.
4. Dinner gown of green silk, with diamond design in velvet and corded silk.

inches long, perfect in adjustment and finish.

Velvet gowns take to themselves delicate chintilly laces of corresponding color.

Satin is restored to high favor, particularly in the close-fitting directoire coats.

Velts have been done to death and are not now so much seen in exaggerated forms.

Most women look ever so much prettier with a soft tucker of white lace below the throat.

Buttons cannot be too big and fancy, even the fur coats fastening with most ornate jeweled disks.

Baby's clothes must now be embroidered with the birth-flower—the rose, the lily or whatever it be.

Plain rich velvet, ornamented with lace, is the most attractive expression of the winter modes yet heralded.

Turbans with entire coverings of silk, blossoms and brims of fur are a beautiful anomaly of this riotous year.

Such a smart skating rig is made of white corduroy, trimmed with sable and worn with sable toque and muff.

When a woman must wear a stiff collar one of embroidered linen turned over a smartly tied black bow is the best.

For the blue and green gown there are petticoats of blue mulhair with acorn-plaited flounce in the two shades.

Some of the tricorn hats whereof the tops are heavier are simply smooth black velvet on the under side of the rolling brim.

The new kid gloves for business wear come lined with bright plaids in pink and wool and afford an excellent substitute for a muff.

Beauty's Downfall.

A warning note is struck by a lady, who has both medical and literary skill, against the reckless disregard of those laws which make for beauty. We Americans are growing plainer, she avers, simply because we allow even our children to be affected by the stress and strain of modern life. The smartness, the ability to look after themselves and the athleticism of the women and children of the present time spell physical ruin. Beauty is rarely seen nowadays in its unadorned style. Lovely women are artificial products, and really lovely children are as scarce as snipe eggs. The reason is that our expressions have grown anxious, eager, cold; our limbs and members are strained out of shape by over-exercise and our complexions and hair are starved for lack of nerve force. The exquisite complexions, luxuriant locks, delicate features and

clear, innocent-looking eyes that one associates with beauty are so seldom seen as to be quite remarkable when they are, and we are threatened with a still further decrease of these elements of good looks unless we bring back our gifts to the plain and primitive style of upbringing, which perhaps after all is the best for them. The "larger life" certainly has its drawbacks.

A Well-Bred Woman.

Rarely wears elaborate or startling costumes on the street.

Never leaves her house before putting on her gloves.

Never dresses too elaborately when receiving guests in her own house.

If she wears a train practices holding up her skirt in front of a glass before going out.

Never attempts to be the most handsomely gowned at an entertainment, or if she does, takes care to be unobtrusively both in manners and dress.

Is always the same in her manner toward other people and never by any means allows herself to show by glance or speech her dislike of any one else.

What Pleases a Man.

Generally speaking, a man likes to be told he is handsome, whether he is or not. He likes to be told he is small; feet. This is a tip for wives.

There is more virtue in a pair of tight shoes in keeping a man at home in

NEW FRUIT MIXTURES.

Grapes divested of skins and stones and mixed with pineapple frappe is one of the latest combinations. Only two kinds of fruit are allowable in a salad, according to certain cooks. Sliced oranges and bananas, raspberries and apples and pears, without other accompaniment than a dash of flavoring, are among the favorite blends.

Moths in the Carpet.

These can be killed by spreading a cloth wrung out of water on the infected places and then ironing lightly with a hot iron. Don't press hard enough to injure the pile. It is the steam that kills the moth, not the pressure. It is well to repeat the treatment once or twice at intervals of about a fortnight. Fresh eggs may have been hatched meanwhile.

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